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## EMPHIS APPRAL

PRIDAY, : : JANUARY 18, 1878.

SOUTHERN LABOR.

In a very interesting article, the Baltimor Gazette shows that notwithstanding the statistics which go to show the rapidity with which the negro race is declining in the cities of the south, the amount of agricultural work accomplished by the same race in the rural districts shows a fine vitality when they such a department is to the government and remain on the plantations or keep small farms | people of a State. The government is kept of their own. A comparison of the cotton crops raised during the most prosperous period of slave labor with those of the past ple are furnished with a wealth of useful three or four years, shows that a vast deal knowledge which must be of incalculable more of work is accomplished under freedom than under slavery. The aggregate crops of fort and prosperity. the eight years preceding the outbreak of the war amounted to twenty-seven and a half million bales; the crops of the past eight years aggregate thirty-one and a half million ales. These large aggregates sufficiently establish the superiority of the present labor system of the south to that which preceded the war. Moreover, it must be noted that in addition to the large cotton crop larger erea of land was cultivated in food than ever before. Now these crops represented a vast amount of hard work, and this work was done chiefly by the negroes. And it goes to show 'a vigor and industry on the when freedom meant to the negro the right generation has passed. The little boys of thirteen years ago are the stalwart workers of to-day-men who have grown up accustomed to free labor, accustomed to making contracts for their own labor, and learning gradually to respect those contracts. They have learned, too, the value of industry and steadiness as affecting wages. In many cases they have contracted for a certain share of the crop, and thereby have a direct interest in its success. And large numbers of negroes own small farms, and cultivate small crops of cotton; and many of these mickles make a muckle. These facts are interesting in a politico-economical sense; they continued existence of the race, where it is city life. It may be able to bear the losses neident to suburban squalor and vice by its

THE COST OF PRODUCING COTTON

growth in the rural districts.

Georgia, with a soil less fertile than most of her southern sisters, is nevertheless the most prosperous of the southern States. The people of Georgia have shown their wisdom, not only in the establishment of a State department of agriculture, but also in the selection of the present commissioner, Mr. Thomas P. Janes, a gentleman who takes an interest in his duties, and has also an enlightened and liberal view of what are his duties. His monthly reports contain the best attainable information in regard to the progress of agriculture in Georgia, but he has recently published a supplemental report in regard to the "Comparative total yield and " yield per acre of the leading crops, cost " and profits under different systems of la-" bor," etc., which deserves special mention, as containing matters of great interest to agriculturists throughout the south, and worthy of their serious consideration and careful study. As the report pertinently remarks, "the wise farmer will be guided by " the light of experience, and led by the wis-"dom which results from the observation of " the excess of others, and a due fregard to " their opinions, and will abandon his cher-" ished but fallacious theories, give up his " prejudices, and reform his system of farming and general farm economy." The report opens with a comparison of the condition of the Georgia farmers this year and last, and takes, on the whole, a cheerful view of the prospect. While the farmers in Georgia may not have any more actual cash in their pockets, the aggregate of debt has been reduced, and they are, therefore, so much the more independent and comfortable. This result has been produced by greater economy in the details of living, by abandoning speculative ventures in planting cotton, and by raising farm supplies on the farm. There is a decided and increasing tendency to diversified farming, stock-raising, fruit-growing and small-grain crops, and a disposition to develop the minor resources of the farm, such as sorghum, millet, chufas, etc. One of the most striking and deeply-interesting features of the report is the collection of statistics in regard to the cost of the production of cotton, with comments of the production of cotton, with comments of the commissioner. The statistics are based on two estimates—one of the lowest cost at which cotton can be produced by farmers who raise everything at home, and the other of cost of production to those who have been flour, syrup, are and more or less than the collection of statistics in regard to the King Victor Emmanuel, Count Soli made an the Saobath from the superintendent of the Saobath from the superintendent o deeply-interesting features of the report is buy bacon, flour, syrup, etc., and more or less corn. The commissioner's estimate of the average cost in the first instance is nine and two-tenths cents per pound, and in the latter fourteen cents. Of course both these estimates cover only short-staple cotton. The report says: " The conclusion is inevitable " that the farmer who has made an average " crop of cotton, and produced at the same "time a full supply of corn, fodder or "hay, syrup, potatoes, vegetables, bacon " and lard, and has a stock of hogs and "cattle for the next year, has done a " profitable year's work; and just in pro-"portion as he has neglected these sup-" plies his profits have been less and less, un-" til the opposite extreme is reached, when " he will have lost not less than four and " eight-tenths cents on every pound pro-" duct." These estimates are not made on of the government. the actual outlay, but on the lowest price at

interest to the farmers all over the south, we rould like to see a detailed statement of how the estimate is made. It is evident that the commissioner has done his work systematically and thoroughly, and he could doubtless give the information to the public in a short letter, and we hope that he will. Another important feature of the report is the comparison of the three different modes of employing labor-on shares, by wages and as renters-the verdict of the commissioner being unhesitatingly in favor of the wages system. At the end of the report there are a number of valuable tables, from one of which the following interesting facts are taken. In Georgia the average wages of full hands, men, in addition to rations, are eight dollars and thirty-one cents per month, and forty-four cents per day. The average number of bales of cotton made per mule on the wages system is four and fourtenths, on the share system three and fivetenths. Of the farm-laborers employed this year thirty-two per cent. were employed on the wages system, forty-two per cent. on shares, and twenty-six per cent. as renters. The wages system was most satisfactory to eixty-nine per cent. of those farmers whose replies were obtained, the share system to hirteen per cent., and the rental system to twenty-eight per cent. Of the laborers the wages system was most satisfactory to sixty per cent., the share system to twenty per cent., and the rental system to twenty per cent. Stock can be raised most successfully under the wages system, according to the opinion of eighty-eight per cent, of those onsulted. The average per cent. of farm labor employed in making and repairing fences is six and seven-tenths per cent. The

## CHEAP GAS.

New Process to be Tried in Philadel-

phia-Gas for Fifty Cents per Thousand. Philadelphia correspondence of the New York *Herald*: The trustees of Philadelphia gasworks, which are owned and conducted by the city government, have for some time been examining a process for producing burning-gas, whereby it is claimed that the gas can be manufactured at a cost of from twenty to part of that race in the country that may make up for its losses in the towns. There was a period of great disorganization in the labor system of the south. There was a time labor system of the south. There was a time due to the sack or refuse bituminous coal due which can be delivered here at about the reached, and valleys with their meandering streams, the pleased eye contemplates with intense gratification the varied scene. As the rushing cars speed on, the eminences grow bolder, and rugged and angular outlines show where the naked rock due which can be delivered here at about when freedom meant to the negro the right to be idle. But they have been finding out that it means freedom to work. In the twelve or thirteen years that have elapsed since the termination of the war, a half seventy cents per ton. Another alleged advantage in the new plan is that the dust is injected into the retorts in a continuous cur-rent of dust mingled with steam, being con-verted instantly into gas, purer and with less waste of time and material than by the waste of time and material than by the present practice of filling the retorts with about two hundred pounds of coal, which has to be baked several hours to yield only twenty pounds of very impure gas, leaving a residu um of one hundred and eighty pounds of coke, tar, etc., and injuring the retorts by sudden cooling and heating in the process of changing and withdrawing. The inventor of the new process, a gentleman from Washington City, offers this city the free use of his patent and improvements, provided the pubcontinued existence of the race, where it is inventor of the atomic, or steam-coal process, not exposed to the destructive influences of as he calls it, and have authorized him to excity is not obliged to pay the expense, this body not having the right to spend any of their appropriations for such purposes with-out the special approval of the corporation. The inventor, Mr. Crutchett, has addressed a ommunication to the mayor, formally re-eating his offer to make the city a present of the use of the patent, and guaranteeing the city a saving of from ten to lifteen thousand dollars a day on the nine million feet of gas manufactured here every twenty-four hours. Mr. Crutchett intends making the same offer to New York city.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Philadelphia, January 17: All the coa mines in the Lehigh region will suspend one week, beginning Saturday night. Albany, January 17: In the senate, to-day Lester W. Russell and Whitelaw Reid were nominated for regents of the university. Paris, January 17: The specie in the Bank of France has decreased ten million eight hundred thousand francs the past week. Chicago, January 17: Sessler's packing house, at Waterioo, Iowa, was burned yester-day. Loss on the building and stock thirty thousand dollars. Insurance, fifteen thou-sand dollars.

Cincinnati, January 17: A. M. Johnston, formerly proprietor of a plainingmill at Newport, Kentucky, filed a petition in bankruptcy last evening. Liabilities fifty-four thousand dollars; assets twenty-six thousand dol-

Chicago, January 17: A fire at Chapin, Illimois, on the Toledo and Wabash railroad, yesterday, destroyed H. D. Cooper's store, the postoffice and Dr. Pratt's residence. Loss, ourteen thousand dollars. Insurance, four tousand dollars.

London, January 17: Bullion in the Bank of England increased seventy-five thousand pounds last week. Proportion of the bank reserve to liability, 40% per cent. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day, thirty thousand pounds. Providence, January 17: The Italian res-

idents this morning attended the requiem mass, after which the procession paraded throughlithe streets with a hearse draped with the national colors and a band playing lirges, in recognition of Victor Emmanuel New York, January 16: Bishop Cheney, of Chicago, spoke here last evening before the synod of New York of the Reformed Episcopal church, Subject: "Words to Old-Fashioned Episcopalians," recommending the ab-

Philadelphia, January 17: At a meeting of

shop, and sent for his men to come back.

This action causes great jubilation among the Crispins, who claim that several manufacturers will follow his course to-day. Danville, Ill., January 17: The Danville banking and trust sompany has closed its doors. It is stated that its only assets are bonds of the Paris and Danville railroad, which was built by the bank. If this is cor-

rect, the depositors will be out about three hundred thousand dollars. The bank's condition has not, however, been officially made Ottawa, January 17: The boards of trade convention yesterday adopted a motion in respect to the serious injustice done in the land-carrying trade of the Dominion, on account of the privileges enjoyed by United States vessels in our canals and rivers, which to an important extent is denied us in theirs. The remedy appears to be provided for in article 27 of the Washington treaty, and compliance therewith on the part of the United States should receive the early and earnest attention

OFF FOR CUBA.

Interesting Letters from "The Colonel," Containing Notes of Travel from Memphis to Chattanooga, and from Thence to Savannah.

Reflections and Contemplations-Rainy Weather on the Route-Preparations for Embarking for Nassan and Havana.

Letter No. 2.

When the delegation left Memphis

bright moonlight lay gently sleeping on the shrouds of snow. Winter all around, yet of for Cuba. Winter on the trees, whose naked branches cut the sky with their myriad lances, as we gazed out upon the night through the windows of the car; winter in the chill breeze; winter in the brown and prostrate leaves that scudded before the sweeping night wind; winter on every pond of water locked fast by ice; winter that made omfortable the blankets of the sleeping car, with the great-coat piled above them; winter on awakening in the morning, the pale sun-light falling upon the grass white with the hoar frost, and sparkling in many-hued irides-cences from the jewels brought by lavish Na-ture from her inexhaustable storehouse and scattered, with unstinted magnificence, upon scattered, with unstinted magnificence, upon the towering tree, the simple blade of grass, and the branch broken from its high place and lying prone, yet decked with a blaze of scintillating glory, such as the bride, arrayed in her proud ornaments, could never rival; winter all around—sniffedjin the keen air and felt in the nipped fingers—yet, off for the land of the vine and the citron, where birds are warbling in the woods and roses hanging percentage of those in favor of inclosing stock, instead of crops, is sixty-one per cent. From this brief and inadequate summary of are warbling in the woods and roses hanging in blushing and profuse beauty over the gar-den scenes, and the perfume of young spring the Georgia commissioner's supplemental report, it will be seen not only how painstaking ills the air with odor as incense rising from an officer he is, but how extremely useful the sacred shrine, no delicious scent wafted from the kerchief beauty waves toward the waiting lover can hope to rival. Off to where the hot breath of the tropics steals with gen-tle murmur among the leaves of the spreadthoroughly informed as to the resources of the territory under its control, while the peoing palm, the branches of the coffee tree, and the vast shoots of the grateful banana. Winter around, and the delights ple are furnished with a wealth of useful banana. Winter around, and the delights of the tropic spring in prospect! Would that "the winter of our discontent" had always so fair a vision lying beyond it! Two dollars and a half's worth of sleeping accommodation was purchased by each delegate, as we entered the train of the Charleston railbenefit in guiding their efforts to secure comroad, but remarks let fall next morning showed that many a better night's sleeping had been enjoyed for nothing, which is another proof that "cost does not always measure value." The morning rose bright and lear, and soon began to appear in the dis- of tance objects that are always pleasing to a traveler from Memphis—the rounded out-lines of gentle hills cutting the gray horizon with their graceful swell. Travel from the Bluff City in what direction we may, the level, or merely undulating plain, stretches be manufactured at a cost of from twenty to out in monotonous evenness, and when the thirty-five cents per thousand feet—a great round hills are reached, and valleys with penetrates the soil and pushes its rude mass to the sunlight. Mingled with the stripped seen the deep green of the hardy pine and the graceful masses of young cedars, each clad in emerald beauty. Now the journey becomes interesting indeed, especially after a good and ample breakfast at Decatur, at the hotel of Mrs. Dr. Polk. We enter the vale of Alabama, and where glides the tortuous Tennessee river rise the mountains; blue in the distheir deep tinge contrasting finely with the cerulean hue of the background of clear azure. Huntsville, the prettiest city of the south, is passed, and Stevenson, at the end of the Memphis portion of the Charleston railroad; then the sharp eminence of the towering hills are reached. The train winds with sharp and sudden curves, as the hills advance or rethe new process, a gentleman from Washington City, offers this city the free use of his patent and improvements, provided the public are benefited by selling the gas to the consumers at fifty cents per thousand feet, which he claims can be done, and which will still leave a handsome profit to the city. The gas trustees have examined the plans of the inventor of the atomic, or steam-coal process, as he calls it, and have authorized him to experiment with his new method, provided the city is not obliged to pay the expense, this body not having the right to spend any of their appropriations for such purposes withimportant town of Chattanooga receives the five travelers from the banks of the Mississippi. Smoky furnances and steam-exhaling factories are numerous in the suburbs; within the corparate limits the streets, lined with

> proceed the wandering five, ably piloted by the untiring Duncomb, and with them scribbling with busy pencil as chance gives opporunity, proceeds THE COLONEL. Letter No. 3.

stores and lively with people crowding to the Saturday market, show that the prosperous

place is "putting on city airs." A look around the town, a visit to our old friend France

Paul, who publishes the neat and interesting

Chattanooga Dispatch, then "all aboard," bound for Macon, Georgia, as the next stretch

SABBATICAL DISCUSSION-WET WEATHER AND PINE TREES-THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MEDICAL ADVICE-TWO HEROES AND COM-ING DANGERS. When the representative five left Chattai ooga evening was approaching. While day-light lasted there was opportunity to see that, with Lookout, the abrupt heights and rugged rocks among which the way of travel had led from the time Stevenson was reached, were left behind, and a rolling country, with little f the picturesque about it, was now the heater of travel. The last thing of interest zed upon that day was the famous stream f the Chattanooga, whose ruddy waters brought up recollections of the war. To the party from Memphis was now joined the delegation from Chattanooga—enterprising, wide-awake gentlemen of a kind we want in Memphis, for they believe in the good fortunes of their city, and they venture their money on their faith; and they further lieve that the era of prosperity they so con-ently expect is to be brought about by es-blishing manufactories. Dalton and tablishing manufactories. Dalton and other towns were passed in the night; their bright lights shone cheerfully during the few minutes of delay, then out again to the darkness, the trees, faintly distinguished against the gloomy sky, flitting by like phantoms whose thousand fingers pointed at us more ominously than Macheth's witches. more ominously than Macbeth's witches, and seemed with mute threat to say: "Remember, you began your journey on a Friday!" It was late in the night when we reached Atlanta, and while changing the cars there, a scurry of rain came pelting down, then held off, but it was the avant courier of a thorough down-pour, which continued during most o the night, and, on awakening on Sunday morning in Macon, the prospect was as cheer-less as Job's, when an attack of boils caused him to utter some of the finest poetry that ever fell from mortal lips. Three of the party determined to spend the day in Macon; th King Victor Emmanuel, Count Soli made an address. The priest of the Italian Catholic church was present. Resolutions were adopted of condolence with the royal family of Italy and of homage to King Humbert.

The resolution of the other two to go on, drew down severe remonstrances on traveling on the Sabbath from the superintendent of the morals of the party, Mr. Johnson, whose appeal was admirably seconded by the party's "guide, philosopher and friend." Mr. Dunscomb-Roselle protested by

the journey was now directly southwardtheir fresh hues almost erased from the minds of the trayelers the fact that it was January, would be his murderer. The jury gave a verdict of death from heart disease, acceland winter. When noon had gone by, Nature ceased her tears, and partially cleared off the ceased her tears, and partially cleared on the gloomy clouds, giving the scene a less meiancholy look; for pine woods and a gloomy sky are not cheerful surroundings. Symptoms of a more genial clime now began to develop themselves. Fanlike palmettos were seen growing in spots, then the live oak and the Spanish moss—the latter hanging like mournful banners waving in the winds—gave assurance that the warm which cotton must be sold to save the farmer from loss on his general farm operations. It does not appear very clearly from the report what particular items make up the estimated cost, and as this is a matter of the greatest cost, and as this is a matter of the greatest cost.

were not far off. At the villages the "culled gemmen" were lounging about with the lan-guid air appropriate to a wet Sunday; while their wives and daughters were lolling, arms crossed, at the cabin door. At length a boarded inclosure was passed, and on it, painted, pasted, or scrawled, appeared ur-gent injunctions' to take Muggins's pills, to try Shipkins's cordial, to invest in Gum-midge's compound, and apply Poppleton's genuine salve. Just as Columbus knew he was approaching America when he saw cordwood oating on the sea, and caught the scent o Bourbon whisky on the breeze, so everybody on the train knew by these kind counsels, gratuitously given to suffering humanity, that city was not far off. At the turn of a curve the masts of various schooners and barks, and the chimneys of several steamers came into view, and Savannah lay before two of the five representative men of Memphis. The depot was entered—the long railroad trip was over. The next travel is to be upon the sea, among porpoises, sardines and swelling waves, with Havana in the background and sea sickness for the near prospect. But he-roism is a characteristic of those two representative men, and they marched into Savan-nah with heads erect and bold hearts, resolved to encounter whatever dangers it might be necessary to encounter, to prove that they were entitled to the dignity of being repre-

sentative men. But before we get to the sea-sickness, and Nassau, and the tropics, Savan-nah has to be looked at, which will afford matter for letter No. 4, from THE COLONEL. Letter No. 4: SQUARES AND PARKS-MONUMENTS AND CHURCHES-THE SCENE OF WESTEY'S LAS

SAVANNAH-SHADE TREES AND SHRUBS-On arriving at Savannah on Sunday after noon there was still time for a walk round the city. While debating where to go, a good Samaritan entered the hotel. It was an old Memphis friend, well known, R. D. Munford, who had learned Memphis would have delegates off for Cuba, and kindly came to offer his assistance, which was just then wanted for a look round the city, a tour that was made very complete under his guid-ance. Savannah is situated on the right bank of the Savannah river, eighteen m from the sea. The river flows past Augusta, two hundred and thirty miles above; on the seashore, ninety miles west of southwest, hes charleston. Savannah is built upon a sandy plain, and was founded in 1732, by General Oglethorpe; it is consequently nearly one hundred and fifty years old. The harbor is one of the best on the southern coast. The city was held by the British from 1778 to 1783, and here Pulaski fell in an attack upon them in 1779. On exploring Savannah the first object. that strikes the stranger is the abundance of hade trees. There is no street so beautiful as not to have its beauty increased by their presence, and there is no street so con lace that has not a charm imparted to it by eir graceful forms and arching branches. Pride of India, magnolias, live-oaks, occasionally a palm tree, and many other kinds, give the charm of variety to this prevalent feature of Savannah. A noticeable thing in connection with these trees, and a chief reason for their preservation, is that they are not planted upon the sidewalks, but by their side. As a city grows, the throng upon the sidewalks becomes larger, and the tree-trunks grow thicker at the same time. Thus the latter become obstructions, and are cut down. Set outside the sidewalk, they protect the gutter; they never get in the way, and every year they become more beautiful. Their exhalations and shade promote public health; their beauty covers architectural deficiencies, qualified and increasing admiration. How lightful would Memphis be if its people had only the good taste to adopt this elegant mode of city ornamentation, planting the trees outside the gutters. The next attractive thing in Savannah is its promenades and ablic squares. No less than twenty-four of the latter turnish what a great physician once called "lungs for the people." On Broad street, and on Bay street, along their centers, sheltered by rows of trees, in addition to the usual shade-trees by the footwalks, are avenues carpeted with grass, whose refreshing green is delightful to the eye. The squares are generally ornamented by some charm of the vegetative world—in one is a sort of tumulus covered thickly with ivy, the center of another is a vast aloe, in others a magnolia or a live oak. Beside all these, and not far distant from the center of the city, is a beautiful park, of fair out moderate extent, but a very gem of eauty. Many trees and plants are that are new to the visitor residing further north—at least are new as they are seen here, for shrubs of six and eight feet high, with a corresponding girth of stem, are seen, of plants carefully tended in bot-houses and tiny flower pots further north. The perpetual presence of vegetation in the streets and squares has turned public taste in that direction, and japonicas as high as mentioned above were, this fourteenth day of January, presented to our enraptured gaze, their crimson hues on some of the shrubs, and their pure white beauty in others. Oleanders spread wide their ample limbs, loaded with buds; cactuses and palms win attention from their singular forms. In the business center, just opposite one of the principal banks, two orange trees are filled with ripe fruit in that rofusion for which the orange is famous, eir golden orbs contrast delightfully with the deep and glossy green of the leaves. In the park is a splendid fountain, gushing out fan-like streams that sparkle brilliantly in the warm sunlight, every liquid spray displaying rich corruscations of colors. Swans and tritons a colors. Swans and tritons add their watery tribute. Beyond the park is an extensive plain of grass, on which are planted trees here and there; it is known as the parada grand Samuel 1988. the parade ground. Several public monu-ments form another pleasing feature of the charms of the charming city of Savannah. Among them, the Pulaski menument and the monument to the Confederate dead are the monument to the Confederate dead are the most conspicuous, but space will not permit to attempt description. The former is inscribed to "Pulaski, the heroic Pole, who fell mortally wounded, fighting for American liberty, at the siege of Sayannah, October 9, 1779." The other monument is florid in execution, and bears this suitable inscription: from the four winds; O, breathe, and breathe upon these slain ones, that they may live. Savannah has nearly twenty ecclesiastical ed-ifices for public worship. The Independent Presbyterian church, with its rich and finelyproportioned spire, and St. John's Episco-pal church, elegantly finished in the interior,

> THE COLONEL. IN BRIEF.

are particularly worthy of notice; as is also the Catholic cathedral and the Wesleyan

monumental church. As Savannah was the

principal scene of Wesley's labors when he

was in this country, the appropriateness of the latter edifice will be admitted. This does

not tell all that must be said about this most

attractive city, but to add more now will

make this letter tedious, and that will not

Netter and Bonner, the rehypo thecators of customers' collaterals, were expelled from the New York stock exchange yesterday. The wife of Wm. J. M'Queen, the well-known pork-packer, of St. Louis, committed suicide last night by hanging herself. She had been deranged about three months. The Italians of Richmond, Virginia, have arranged for a solemn mass of requiem in the cathedral to-day, and a grand funeral procession in honor of the late King Victor

mark that, unfortunately, that was just the kind of talk that newspaper men would indulge in. The reproved ones continued their trip, with no more sense of evil-doing than another party had who, when traveling on the Sabbath, plucked ears of wheat, and rubbing out the grains, eat as they went. The sequence of which he has scarcely quitted his road lay along a soil of red sand and clay, and all around were pines, whose tops, rising far above the brown grass at their feet, were so freshly green that, nided by the temperature, which became milder every hour—for M'Carthy, his comrades deposed that the deoeased had been severely treated in Chatham prison. He had complained of his heart, and stated that if he died in prison the governor

erated by the treatment he received in prison. The announcement of the verdict was re-ceived with loud and prolonged applause.

A Salt Lake dispatch reports that a snow-storm commenced on the Sierra Nevada mountains on the morning of the fourteenth. It steadily increased yesterday, becoming fu-rious all the way from Virginia City to Saclatter hanging like mournful banners waving in the winds—gave assurance that the warm weather latitudes were at hand. Here and there were passed what once had been "palatial residences," with their drive—now covered with grass and weeds—passing up because two fows of operarching trees from the tween two fows of operarching trees operations and the tween twee Emigrant gap there is over four feet of snow

A DESERTED WIFE.

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer. 1. BALTIMORE, MD., January 15 .- The case of a faithless husband, who has eloped with the young and pretty sister of his deserted wife, has just come to light in South Balti-more, and created considerable interest. The deserting husband is an Englishman, thirtyfour years old, following the trade of a painter, carver and decorator, and by his earnings has been enabled to keep his family in com-fortable circumstances. Their home had al-ways been a happy one, and nothing was further from the expectation of the distracted wife than the flight of her husband.

She said she had been married ten years, and their wedded life had been the happiest. Her husband was a good workman, and was seldom unemployed. His habits were good, and though he drank, he rarely became intoxicated. "No quarrels," she continued, "have occurred between us, as far as I can remember. The trouble finally has come in the manner least expected. For some months the manner least expected. For some months my sister, who is young and quite pretty, has been staying with me. She was crazy to get married, and I soon began to notice that she was growing very fond of Lewis. I, however, thought nothing of it, as he gave no signs of being in love with her. Finally, about two weeks before my husband deserted me, her actions became so open that I could stand it no longer, and I spoke to her about it. She got angry and left our house, going to board got angry and left our house, going to board with some friends of hers. Lewis made no objection to her going, and so I thought the trouble over. I learned, however, that she

intoxicated, and persuaded by her, eloped with her, and is now ashamed to come back." Mrs. Myers said that she had no means of support. Her friends have interested them-selves, and issued a circular to the British residents of the city, asking for subscriptions

Third.—It would substitute civilized comnunities for savage hordes throughout that almost unpeopled region; opening mines and farms and building towns in what is now lit-

exceedingly fruitful and can produce

trade for perpetual strife.

Seventh.—It would open a very large and lucrative trade with Old Mexico—a trade that is being diverted into other and foreign chan-

c'ose to the northern boundary. Railroads, stimulating trade and friendly intercourse are better peacemakers and peace-preservers han great armies with peace commis Eighth .- If would develop the ageriultu ral and miner resources of northwestern Texas and the Indian Territory districts that are capable of sustaining several millions of

Ninth .- It would relieve the labor famine of the country by supplying profitable employment and pleasant homes to multitudes of people. This influence would be felt, not only upon the line of the road in the work of construction, the building of towns and formation of settlements, but in the foundries, colling-mills and machine shops throughou

the country.

Tenth.—It would largely increase the aggregate wealth of the country, and the reveand much property, they say, come together. Eugene then marrying Mary, all seemed well. But there are skeletons in all families, and a

ten millions of people living below the thirty-seventh parallel. Fifteenth.—It would revive the industries and vitalize the railway system of the south by passing a tide of the world's commerce through that country to its Atlantic ports.

Sixteenth.—It would relieve the financial

Seventeenth.—It would largely increase not only the aggregate wealth, but the social happiness and moral power of the nation by transforming a waste wilderness into the stations of men possessing all the com-

ment not less than ten million a year in the two items of transportations and border prothe Central Pacific, which now seeks for gov-ernment aid to enable it to double and per-petuate this power by building a line east from southern California to the Mississippi,

By a government guarantee of five per cent, interest on the company's construction by a government guarantee of five per cent. interest on the company's construction bonds, the guarantee to be secured as follows:

First.—By the proceeds of the sale of their laids donated by Texas.

Second.—By a first lien on all their property and franchises.

Third.—By the net earnings of the completed model and oleted road.

Her Faithless Husbaud Elopes with Her Treacherous Sister-A Sad Story Told to a Baltimore Reporter.

wife than the flight of her husband.

A reporter this evening visited Mrs. Lewis
H. Myers, the deserted wife, at her home,
and found her husbing her three months-old
baby to sleep, and with her two little girls,
aged five and seven years, seated beside her.

was still trying to entice him, and frequently met him on the street. On Friday afternoon, the fourth of this month, about four o'clock, my husband left me to go to pay the rent. He said he would be back at six o'clock. I waited for him long into the night, and next morning, filled with the fearful suspicion that he had deserted me, I went to the residence of my sister, and found she had gone, and there could be no doubt that my husband was with her. I sat up all the next night, still hoping that he would come back, but I have given that up now. I don't blame him a bit, and would welcome him back and forgive him all. He did not mean to go. He must have become

in her behalf. THE TEXAS-PACIFIC.

Brief Summary of Reasons Who this All-Important Railway Should be Built, and How it Can be Constructed.

The following paragraphs are designed to briefly summarize the reasons why this road should be built, and the plan and conditions on which it can be constructed:

. First .- The work is a national necessity. as opening a military and postal route through the great southwest. No one doubts the commanding importance of the work, the fact that it must be built, or the other fact that it cannot be speedily constructed without the friendly recognition of this govern-

Second.—It is a present and pressing necessity to the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, which, with their marvelous but undeveloped mineral wealth, must remain in a state of semi-barbarism without such an

tle better than a waste wilderness.

Fourth.—It would rapidly develop the agricultural and mineral wealth of these Territories. Late discoveries and explorations

show that Arizona contains immense trea-sures of silver and gold, probably equal to those of Nevada and Colorado; and that New Mexico is also rich in gold, silver, copper and other valuable metals and minerals. The arable land in the valleys of these Territories enough to sustain a large population.

Fifth.—It would settle the Indian question on that border, for railroads, with their civilzing power, are more efficient than armies t

subdue or disperse savages.

Sixth.—It would settle the border troubles on the Rio Grande, by substituting friendly nels. Several roads are already provided for by the Mexican government, to run from the heart of that country and connect with the Texas and Pacific, whose line passes along

people, and would ultimately t-ansform this Territory into one of the most opulent States

in the west. run of the house. At this time Mary Robinson was married to a son of Judge Tracey, of Buffalo, and Eugene to Miss Seymour. Well, all at once, strange-like, Mrs. Tracey gets divorced from the judge's son, she beginning

nues of the government, by peopling new States and opening new trade.

Eleventh.—It would build another commercial mart on the Pacific coast, to increase trade in peace and give shelter and strength in way.

in war.

Twelfth.—It would build an open highway to the Pacific, open to traffic and free from obstruction the year round, and equally free from any power to combine, discriminate, or levy exorbitant charges. Thirteenth .- Its low cost of constructio

and regulated tariff would make it a power-fu competitor for transcontinental traffic. In five years it should save enough to the people by the reduction of rates to pay the whole cost of its construction. Fourteenth .- It would furnish the only means of travel and transportation between the lower Mississippi and the Pacific coast. If the rates were even so cheap on the pres-

ent line it could not be used to any extent by

pressure by putting large amounts of idle capital into active circulation. The country suffers, not so much from the lack of money as from the fact that this money, by hundreds

forts of civilized life.

Eighteenth.—It would save the people of the United States eight or ten million a year in the cost of transportation between the Mississippi and the Pacific.

soldiers lay dying in a ward. A man came in with a coffin on his shoulder and stood trying to make up his mind which of these two poor fellows would be likely to need it first. Both of them begged for it with fading eyes—they Nineteenth .- It would save the govern-

nify, "Be a good fellow, put it under my bed, please," The man did it and left. The lucky soldier painfully turned himself in bed until he faced the other warrior, raised him-Twentieth .- It would redeem the country rom vassalage to the crushing monopoly of to work up a mysterious expression of some kind in his face. Gradu thus destroying all chance of a competitive increasing a burden already too grievous to be borne: HOW CAN THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC BE BUILT

Fourth.-By the transportation of troops, up toward his face; it grew weak and dropped back again; once more he made the effort, but failed again. He took a rest; he gathered all the remnant of his strength, and this time he slowly but surely carried his thumb to the

stores, mails and telegraphic service.

Fifth.—By a deposit of five thousand dollars per mile in bonds, to be sold by the government to meet any possible delay or deficiency in reving interest. ciency in paying interest.

The conditions of the charter are that the company's bonds, amounting to thurty-one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dol-

lars, the highest sum believed to be necessary

to complete the road about twelve hundred miles from Fort Worth to San Diego, shall be printed under the supervision of the gov-ernment, and deposited in the United States treasury. Whenever a section of ten mile is completed and approved by a government commission, bonds to the actual cost of construction, not exceeding the amount specified in the charter, are to be delivered to the company. While the amount above-named is all that the government will guarantee the interest upon, it is believed that even this sum will be reduced one or two million in the work of construction. The annual interest on this sum would be one million five hundred and eighty-six thousand five fiundred dollars, a sum not half so great as is now paid to the Union and Central Pacific for the single items of transportation and telegraph-

a pool of blood, in the midst of which wer It is unfair to call this government guara revolver, razor, a shoemaker's knife, and antee of interest, four or five times secured, a an iron stove-hook, a massive blunt instrusubsidy. But even if it were a simple donation of the interest it would be no more a subsidy than the millions paid annually to sup-ply mail service to thinly peopled States and Territories, while the completion of the road ment. The man undoubtedly killed the found to have been pregnant, and eight stab-wounds seemed to be aimed at the unborn child. She did not live with her supposed would be full of the most beneficent results to both the government and the people.

The present Pacific line, although it traverses hundreds of miles of irreclaimable desert, and is so beset with floods and snowstorms as to be unreliable one-third of the year, will still be able, according to the showfor the children. At a late hour to-night C. Missback, of the Empire City copying company, 746 Broadway, called at the police station and gave the following history of the parties to the tragedy: James W. Johnson was formerly a wealthy diamond broker of Chicagon and parts. ing of its managers, to pay their whole in debtedness to the government. The Texas debtedness to the government. The Texas and Pacific, built cheaply, over a shorter route, through a rich country and three from obstruction, can have no difficulty in paying Chicago, and worth from two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand dollars. Three interest amounting to one thousand three hur dred and twenty-three dollars per mile. years ago he failed, and came to New York, where he had just got started again, when eight thousand dollars worth of diamonds were stolen from him, which used him up.

FAMILY SECRETS

Involving Divorces and Remarriages a Prominent Actress, Peculiar Private Letters, Mysterious Movements, and a Job Lot of Family Skeletons Generally.

It now transpires that the names of the parties to the terrible tragedy here last night Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.) are James Jacques and Mrs. Sunman. Jacques, in 1872, kept the Jacques hotel in Chicago, and it was there he met his victim. NEW YORK, January 15 .- Mrs. Mary Rob inson, wife of Eugene Robinson, a prominent Wall street broker, and her mother, Mrs. Zellah Robinson, appeared before Justice Kilbreth, this morning, as complainants against Frank Brady, formerly a coachman in the Robinson family, for disorderly conduct. The Times says the charge, it appeared from all the circumstances, was made for the purpose John Morrissey's Condition Hopeless. JACKSON, FLA., January 16 .- His attending physician says that unless John Morrissey, New York State senator, has a change for the better within forty-eight hours, there would be no use of a change. His wife appears to have abandoned all hope of his recovery, and to-day he gave her full directions of concealing the real cause of the complaint namely, blackmail on the part of the de-fendant. On Monday night Brady called at for closing up his business. Bright's disease and disease of the heart are the ailments. Mrs. Mary Robinson's as an old employe, and handed in a letter written by himself to He is unable to lie down, but sits in his chair her. He was denied admittance. He then constantly. He obtains some sleep. His mind last night and this morning was some what wandering at times. walked up and down the pavement in front of the house. A telegram was sent for a police-man, who came and ordered Brady to go away. Upon his refusal he was arrested and Burned to Death. locked up. Mrs. Mary Robinson and her COLUMBUS, O., January 16.—Belle Temnother went to court in a carriage about nine o'clock in the morning, and with great se-crecy were ushered into Justice Kilbreth's private room. There the case was heard and decided, to the absolute exclusion of every

having been in the business thirty-one years In his talk he said; "This is the way the fam

y stood: Anderson Robinson was the father

The family was large. Mrs. Perry and Daniel Robinson and Eugene's father, all three dead, were sisters of Zillah and children of Ander-

son. That makes Eugene and Mary, now husband and wife, full cousins. I was coach

nan for Anderson three years, and had th

and winning the suit, and the divorced young man took up and married Agnes Ethel, the

actress; and all at once, strange-like, Eugene sues for divorce from his wife, and wins. Just

hen Mrs. Perry and Daniel Robinson died.

servant can't help seeing them. Well, if I being cabby for the Robinsons, saw married

people riding with other people's wives and husbands, in cabs with the blinds down, and

saw separations and divorces fetched abou like twists at cards, I was not to blame. The

family kept asking me if I ever noticed let-ters relating to family affairs lying around. I hadn't, but watched for some, and found

If I had my lawyer in court this morn-

the press to-night: "Having had for several

years blackmail attempted upon myself and family, I now put it before the public; and I

think that it is time either to establish a vigi-

ance committee, or, in lieu of that, that re-

A Horrible Story.

been an army chaplain during the war, and while we were hunting for a road that would lead to Hamilton he told a story of two dying

soldiers, which interested me in spite of my feet. He said that in the Potomac hospitals

rough pine coffins were furnished by the gov-

ernment, but that it was not always possibly

to keep up with the demand; so, when a man died, if there was no coffin at hand he was buried without one. One night, late, two

soldiers lay dying in a ward. A man came in

couldn't talk. Then one of them protrude

self partly on his elbow and began

ally, irksomely, but surely and steadily, it developed, and at last it took

definite form as a pretty successful wink. The

sufferer fell back exausted with his labor, but

bathed in glory. Now entered a personal friend of No. 2, the despoiled soldier. No. 2 pleaded with him with elequent eyes, till presently he understood, and removed the

coffin from No. 1's bed and put it under No. 2's. No. 2 indicated his joy, and made some more signs; the friend understood again, and

put his arm under No. 2's shoulders, and lifted him partly up. Then the dying hero turned the dim exultation of his eye upon

with his hands; gradually he lifted one hand

No. 1, and began a slow and labored

Gradu-

Mary Robinson and the husband of Zillah.

ple, aged seventeen years, was fatally burned to-day. Miss Temple was carrying a pan of wood ashes, which contained some live coals, out of the house, when her apron was blown into the coals and took fire. The flames a one except those directly interested. The ladies went away as mysteriously as they came. Brady replied to the charge made: once spread and injured her fatally. I was for three years in the employ of Mr. The Parent of Insomnia. Robinson, and while in his employ I came into possession of certain information There The parent of insomnta or wakefulness is in nine were some letters written by Mr. Robinson which came into my possession, and which were stolen from me. These facts I knew, if prominent symptoms of a weak state of the gastric prominent symptoms of the great nerve entrepot, cases out of ten a dyspeptic stomach. Good digeswere stolen from me. These facts I knew, if made public, would tend to degrade or cover with shame Mrs. Mary Robinson. With a with shame Mrs. Mary Robinson. asked for work. I told them I had been their medicine for the purpose is Hostetter's Stomach riend, and Mrs. Zetlah Robinson asked me and powerful narcotics which, though they may for a time exert a soportic influence upon the brain, soon cease to act, and invariably injure the tone of the stomach. The Bitters, on the contrary, restore activity to the operations of that all-important organ, and their beneficent influence is reflected in sound sleep and a tranquil state of the nervous system. A wholesome impetus is likewise given to the action of the liver and bowels by its use. o keep my mouth shut. I never demanded any money, or asked for anything except to assist me in getting work."
Brady was put under five hundred dollars bonds to keep the peace for six months. The case created great excitement in social circles and in Wall street. When Brady was about to leave the court-room he was forbidden by his bondsmen to say anything about the case to anybody.

Justice Kilbreth for a long time refused to RELIABLE help for weak and nervous sufferer Chronic, painful and prostrating diseases cured with-out medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the say anything, but at length said to a Times reporter: "These people ought not to be dragged into any more publicity than can be avoided. It is true that, as the case now stands on record, Mrs. Robinson and her deratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. nother seem to lie under a very dark cloud, A CARD. and Brady seems to have been playing the part of a blackmailer by attempting to sell To all who are suffering from the errors and indis his silence on serious family secrets. But you can say for me that neither of the ladies can retions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remed be in any way hurt, directly or indirectly, by any possible construction of the two letters written to them by Brady." Mr. Robinson to-night very firmly refused to talk upon the was discovered by a missionary in South America Send a self-addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph ' INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York,

subject, except to say: "Whose business is this but mine and my family's? I don't care how much they wish to learn about me per-Missisquol Springs Water. The water of this great spring is a specific for sonally—they're welcome to all news about CANCER, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, SCROFULA, CUme. But in this matter my wife is assailed. That is an outrage. I am used to TANEOUS AFFECTIONS, and all diseases arising from impurities of the BLOOD.

The water is sold by all prominent druggists, and pamphlets containing wonderful cures can be had by a threading "Missisquoi Springs," Franklin country armost. blackmail myself, but when it assumes this new form I shall not stand it. I will put an end to it, and yet I can't kill everybody. I can't kill all those who would like to live off of my domestic sensitiveness." He refused to say any more. Here Frank Brady was the Whole History of Medicine ught. He is well known as a coachman

sures, or maintained so wide a reputation as AYER's CHERRY PROTORAL, which is recognized as the in all climates, has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious ing suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use In the throat and lung disorders of children, makes it an invaluable remed to be kept always on hand in every home. No per once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, Physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. HORSES & MULES FOR SALE

its remedial effects, and will always cure when

several that Anderson Robinson wrote about his family skeleton, and could not help read-ing them, and when I read I couldn't forget **MULES & HORSES** ing to tell me how to talk, I would have No. 55 Union street, raised an earthquake for them two women."
Mr. Robinson furnished the following card to

Near Postoflice...... Memphis, Tenn. A large assortment of Stock always on hand. -Everything guaranteed as represented. Orders solicited.

EDSMEN.

spectable citizens should take the law into their own hands for the protection of the character of themselves and their families." GRASS SEEDS Onion Sets. Mark Twain: The roverend gentleman had

Garden Seeds.

Fruit Trees and Evergreens.

Farm Implements, Etc., IN GREAT VARIETY. OTTO SCHWILL & CO

SEEDSMEN 223 Main. under Worsham House

FOR RENT OR LEASE.

a wasted hand from his blankets and made a feeble beckoning sign with the finger, to sig-For Bent or Lease.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the rent of this cele-brated Landing, New Store and Warehouse, for the current year, with privilege of continuing same for two years longer, received at Fourth National Bank, Memphis, and O. K. till the 25th of January, 1878. This is an unusual opportunity to a good business man. First-class Security required, to be named in bid. Address the undersigned. January 12, 1878. E. W. MUNFORD.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. OFFICE OF PLANTERS INSURANCE COMPANY, Memphis, Tenn., January 10, 1878.

A T a meeting of the Board of Directors, held today, a dividend of Five Fee Cent. was declared upon the capital stock of this Company.

D T. PORTER, President.

JOHN G. LOSSDALE, Jr., Secretary.

Dividend Notice.

OFFICE OF PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,
MEMPHIS, TENN., January 8, 1878.

ESP At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held to-day, a dividend of six per cent. upon the capital stock of this company was declared, and ordered credited on the stock notes.

S. R. CLARKE, Secretary.

BLOODY WORK.

A Woman's Head Mashed, and Sixteen

Stabs Inflicted on her Body, by a

Man who Afterward Commits

Suicide-The Story.

NEW YORK, January 16 .- James Johnson,

aged thirty-four, had an eltercation with

Foman supposed to be his sister, Mrs. John

son, at her home in the rear of 196 Orchard

street, this morning. The neighbors heard a quarrel and two pistol shots fired. When the

police were called in, the woman was foun-

dead, with her throat cut and her fore

head smashed, and sixteen stab wounds on her body. Johnson laid near by with his

throat cut from ear to ear, and two pistol-

shot wounds in the abdomen. The floor was

woman and then himself. Mrs. Johnson was

brother-in-law, but came every day to cook

going to cook, and the police are now looking

He knew the murdered woman to be Mrs

Daman, who has a divorced husband in Chi-

cago, where she first met Johnson, who had been intimate with her before he lost his

LATER.

ME BEIDEUAL.

Greatest Medical Triumph of Modern Times.

Rec. mmended by Physicians. Indorsed by Clergymen-Pills have gained a popularity unparalleled.

Druggists everywhere say their
sale is unprecedented.

THE REASON IS OBVIOUS They are no worthless nostrum, puffed up to deceive the credulous, but are the result of long research, by a chemist and physician of thirty years' experience, who values his reputation more than gold.

WHAT TUTT'S PILLS WILL DO THEY CURE Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Jaundice, Fever & Ayne, and Wind Colic.
THEY CURE Sick Headache, Foul Breath, Flatulence and Indigestion.
THEY GIVE Appetite, Flesh to the Body, and dispel Low Spirits.
THEY ACT on the Bood, and move all Impurities. for him. The bodies were taken to the morgue. Mrs. Johnson was sometimes ac-companied by her two little children when THEY CURE Gout, Rheumatism, and Kidne THEY CURE Dizziness, Heartburn, and Bi

THEY CAUSE the body.

THEY CURE Nervousness, and give refreshing Sleep.

THEY ARE invaluable for Female Irregularities.

THEY ARE the best Family Medicine ever discovered.

THEY ARE harmless, and always reliable.

THEY CAUSE the food to assimilate, and nou-

Sold everywhere. 25 Cents a Box. Office, 35 Murray Street, Now York. A PHYSIOLOGICAL View of Marriage WOMAN Onfidential Tre

for 50 cents (money or postage stamps). ces C. A. Bonannaw, 621 N. Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo.



37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY. Cures all forms of PRIVATE. CHRONIC and SEXUAL DIS-Spermatorrhea and Impotency marriage improper on unhappy, are thereagily and permanently cored. SYPHHIIS positively cured and energy evaluated for the permanently cored. SYPHHIIS positively cured and energy evaluated from the system; Gonorrhea, HEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Expense), is and other private diseases quickly cured. and afely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases
undertaken.

Cusullatus personally or by being the and being

THE BEST-THE CHEAPEST! PURE CAPSULATED MEDICINES
In Metallic Boxes. Full directions.
Castor Oil, Codilver Oil. ... 25c
Oil Turpentine, Bals. Capaibs. ... 25c
Oil of Cubebs with Copaibs. ... 50c
Oil Male Fern with Kamais. ... 75c
Finest Oil of Sandalwood ... ... \$1 Oil Male For Sandalwood ...

Finest Oil of Sandalwood ...

"STAR" TRADE MARK, and see you get it. For sale by all Druggists.

PRIVATE COUNSELDR

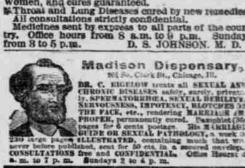
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PRESCRIPTION FREE. t Manhood and all disorders brought on by ten or excess. Any druggist has the ingre-DR. JAQUES & CO., 180 West Sixth atreet, Cincinnati, O. DISPENSARY.

Dr. D. S. Johnson's PRIVATE Medical Dispensary, No. 17 JEFFERSON STREET,

Between Main and Front, Femphie, PRITABLISHED IN 1560.1 DR. JOHNSON is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the most successful physician in the treatment of private or secret diseases. Quick, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of mercury, chesses, without the use of mercury. Involuntary loss of semen stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency or loss of sexual powers restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermanerthea and loss of physical and mental power, speedlip and permanently cured. Clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in Particular attention paid to the Diseases Women, and cures guaranteed.

Throat and Lung Diseases cared by new remedle
All consultations strictly confidential.



SPECIALISTS. DR. T. G. BRACKING,

LATE OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, IS LO-cated at 27 South Court street, Memphis, Tennessee. His reputation in the successful and speedy cure of FEMALE DISEASES OF EVERY FORM speedy cure of FEMALE DISEASES OF EVERT FORM AND DURATION, and of surgical diseases, etc., being so extensively and favorably known, is sufficient, he hopes, to insure the continuance of that liberal patronage and high considence which he has enjoyed for years past. Large numbers of patients have visited him from historicals of miles, many of them bed-ridden and helpiess, and were happity cured. The wealthy and elile from everywhere consult him. Thousands of obstinate cases have been cured by him all over the country. Medicines sent to any address for the certain relief of scanty and painful periods. His success in the cure of cancerons diseases, fistulas of all kinds, plies, etc., is welthout any possible references and testimonials. In and out of the profession, can be seen at his office. Dr. Brack-ing is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania-and has studied the different schools of media, no as well, and has all the facilities that more eye can afford (and charges reasonable). He size eye can office, 27 South Court street, where Normal Calls are

THE ONLY TREATMENT FOR CANCER!

D. W. C. COUDEN, formerly of Louisville, Ky., who is so celebrated for the treatment of Cancer, Piles and Opium Habit, is permanently located in Memphis, Tenn., and has taken rooms at Gaston's Hotel, where he may be consulted. Gaston's Hotel, where he may be consulted.

From hundreds who have been cured of Cancer by his treatment, we give a few prominent names: Rev. G. W. Mitchell, of Athens. Alabama, who was cured in 1869 - Rev. Mitchell will take pleasure in answering any letters of inquiry addressed to him; J. R. Trotter, Prospect, Giles county, Tennessee, cured in 1870; James Moffatt, Troy, Oblon county, Tennessee, cured in 1868. A few names of prominent persons cured in the last year in Alabama: Gov. Geo. S. Houston, Montgomery; Capt. H. C. Baldwin, Jacob Magee, D. E. Hugee, J. M. Thompson, H. G. Blount, J. M. Foster, C. S. Hugee, Mrs. Wm. Deason, all of Mobile; Hog. Lewis M. Stone, Carroliton, Pickens county, Alabama: all of the above cared of Cancer; M. J. M. Mason, Wm. B. Austin, George W. Ricardo, of Mobile, cared of Piles.

PILES—A cure guaranteed, no matter how long standing. opium Habit—Cured in thirty days. Send for Dr. COUDEN'S Cancer Journal, giving

mode of treatment and large list of cases cured.
Office hours from 10 a.m. to 12 m., and 3 to 5 p.m.